II. *A Diſcourſe occaſion'd by an Inſcription found, about Three Years ago, at* Langcheſter *in the Biſhoprick of* Durham, *and communicated to the* Royal Society *from Dr.* Hunter *by Dr.* Woodward, *as it is printed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions,* N° 354. *By* Roger Gale, *Eſq*; R. S. S.

DR. *Hunter,* who communicated this Inſcription, having only given us his Conjectures as to the firſt fortifying the Place where it was found, and the Time of its Repair after it had been deſtroy'd, but ſaid nothing relating to the Explanation of the Inſcription itſelf, tho' extremely curious; it will not, I hope, be taken amiſs, if I offer ſome Thoughts that occurr'd to me at firſt ſight of it, and afterwards induced me to put together what follows upon that Subject. I ſhall not in the leaſt diſpute or call in queſtion the Time of its Foundation, as fix'd by the Doctor, but begin with the Place where it was diſcover'd, namely *Langcheſter* or *Lancaſter,* in the Biſhoprick of *Durham,* which I am, [1] with him, fully perſuaded was the *Longovicus,* where the *Notitia Imperii* places the [2] *Numerus Longovicariorum.*

This place is ſeated upon a great Military Way, about 12 Miles diſtance from *Bincheſter,* and 7 from *Ebcheſter,* the one the *Vinovia,* and the other the *Vindomora* of *Antoninus,* as the Correſpondence of the Numbers may evince; *Bincheſter* being 19 *Roman* Miles from *Ebcheſter,* as that is 9 from *Corbridge,* the exact Numbers the *Itinerary* gives us between *Vinovia, Vindomora,* and *Corſtopitum.* What is very ſtrange is, that the *Itinerary,* which muſt go upon the great Road directly thro' this

† Nnnnnn Town

[1] *Philoſoph. Tranſ.* N° 266. p. 657. [2] *Not. Imp.* fol. 176.

Town of *Longovicus* betwixt *Vindomora* and *Vinovia*, takes not the leaſt Notice of it, but meaſures the Way at the whole Length and Number of Miles, from the firſt to the latter of thoſe Stations. If *Longovicus* was founded, as Dr. *Hunter* ſuppoſes [3], ſo early as the Time of *Julius Agricola*, and if that *Itinerary* was compoſed by any of the Emperors that bore the Name of *Antoninus*, this Station might have been deſtroyed or deſerted during the Wars with the *Britains* and not being repaired till the Reign of *Gordian* III. was paſs'd over by the Author of the Itinerary, as a Camp not then in being, or of no uſe to the *Roman* Armies; and this would be no weak Argument for the Antiquity of that Work: And perhaps ſome Parts of it may have been deſcribed as early as the Reigns of thoſe Emperors, or earlier, and ſuch Names of more modern Places as are found in it, may have been afterwards added as Occaſion required. As a farther Confirmation of this Conjecture, I beg leave to obſerve, that this Place, after it was repaired by *Gordian*, ſubſiſted even to the Ruine of the *Roman* Empire in *Britain*, as is evident by the Mention of it in the *Notitia Imperii*: ſo that had this [4] Journey which carries us from *Vindomora* to *Vinovia* been compoſed after the Reign of *Gordian*, it would be very hard to account for the Omiſſion of this remarkable Station and Town, as it appears to have been from this, and many other Inſcriptions found there.

Having this Opportunity of doing it I am unwilling to let it ſlip without rectifying a Miſtake in the *Eſſay towards the Recovery of the* Roman *Highways thro* Britain, printed *in the 6th Volume of Mr.* Hearne's Itinerary *of* Leland [5], which having brought the *Ermingſtreet* (not the *Watlingſtreet*, as Dr *Hunter* and the Country call it) a little beyond *Cattarick* in *Yorkſhire*, divides it there into two Branches,

[3] *Ph. Tranſ.* N° 354. p. 702. [4] *Iter.* I. *a Limite Prætor. uſq;* [5] P. 111, 114.

Branches, tracing one of them to *Tinmouth*, and the other to *Carliſle* but omits the main Stemm of it, that runs almoſt directly Northward to *Piercebridge*, ſo to *Denton*, *Houghton*, *Binchester*, *Langchester*, *Ebchester*, *Corbridge*, and through the Heart of *Northumberland* into *Scotland*, about a Mile and a half to the Weſt of *Berwick*. It is in ſeveral places very intire and fair, eſpecially between *Corbridge* and *Binchester*, the Ridge of it there being for the moſt part two Yards in Height above the Level of the Soil, no leſs than Eight Yards broad, and all pav'd with Stones, that are as even as if new laid: as I am inform'd by the ingenious Mr. *Warburton*, who has often view'd it, and to whom we are obliged for the moſt accurate and uſeful Map of the County of *Northumberland* that was ever yet publiſh'd. This Digreſſion, if it may be ſo call'd, I hope will be excus'd, ſince it not only ſets right an Error, but acquaints you with a noble *Roman* Way, ſcarcely yet known or obſerv'd by any body.

Having fix'd the Seat of this *Longovicus*, where the Inſcription was found, let us conſider next what ſort of a Place it was; and upon due Enquiry it will appear to have been one of the moſt ancient and eminent Stations the *Romans* were poſſeſs'd of in theſe Parts. As to its Antiquity, Dr. *Hunter* has made it probable, that we ought to look for it as high as *Julius Agricola*'s commanding under *Domitian*, in this Iſland: As to its Eminency, the Inſcription that came laſt from him to the Society as well as ſeveral others found there, is an undeniable Evidence of its being a Place of great Conſideration; but nothing can put that more out of Diſpute than the firſt which was ſome Years ago tranſmitted by the ſame Hand [6], which therefore I beg leave to inſert here with that which came laſt from him, and the rather becauſe little or nothing has ever been ſaid upon it, and that they will give great Light one to the other.

[6] *Phil. Tranſ.* N° 266.

IMP·CÆS·M·NT·GoRDIA
NvS·P·F·AVG·BALNEvM·CvM
BASILICA·A Lo·INSTRVXIT
PRENIVGIANvM·LEG·AVG
PR·PR·CvRNTE·M·AVR
QVIRINO PRECHILGR

II.

IMP CÆSAR·M·ANToNIVS
GoRDIANVS·P·F·AVG·
PRINCIPIA·ET·ARMAMEN
TARIA·CONLAPSA·RESTIT
IT·PER·MAGIVM·FVSCvM·LEG
AVG·PR·PR·CvRANTE·M·AVR
QVIRINO·PR·CH·I·L·GOR·

The Stone whereon the firſt is cut has been broke in two, whereby ſome of the Letters are defaced, however, it may be very well read as follows; the Letters PRE in the fourth Line I take to be a Miſtake of the Workman, having ſeen ſeveral Copies, where they are ſo tranſcribed; that they ſhould be PER is evident from the fifth Line of the ſecond Inſcription.

I. *Imperator Cæſar Marcus Antonius Gordianus*
Pius Felix Auguſtus Balneum cum
Baſilica à ſolo inſtruxit
Per Cneium Lucilianum Legatum Auguſtalem
Proprætorem Curante Marco Aurelio
Quirino Præfecto cohortis primæ Longovicariorum; or rather, *Legionis Gordianæ.*

The ſecond can be read only after the following manner.

II. *Imperator Cæſar Marcus Antonius*
Gordianus Pius Felix Auguſtus
Principia & Armamentaria
Conlapſa reſtituit
Per Mæcilium Fuſcum Legatum
Auguſtalem Proprætorem curante Marco Aurelio
Quirino Præfecto Cohortis primæ Legionis Gordianæ.

From theſe Two Inſcriptions compar'd together, it will be apparent that they were not only erected under the ſame Emperor, but by the Care of the very ſame Perſon *Aurelius Quirinus*, tho' not in the ſame Year. The Emperor can be no other than *Gordianus* the youngeſt, or third of that Name; the two former having been ſlain ſo very ſoon after they had aſſumed the Purple, that it is improbable they ſhould have gi-

ven

ven any Orders or Commands for the erecting of new, and repairing of antient Buildings, in ſo remote a Province as *Britain* was from *Africa*, where they were murder'd after a ſhort joint Reign of ſcarce ſeven Weeks.

Dr. *Hunter* tells us, that that which was firſt diſcover'd (and which I ſhall therefore always diſtinguiſh by the Name of the firſt) was dug up about a Hundred Yards Eaſt from a great Square, which had been fortified with a thick, ſtrong Wall, faced with hewen Stone, within which, and without, eſpecially towards the Eaſt, are nothing but ruinous Heaps of Stone, and thinks the Lodging of the Gariſon only to have been included within thoſe Walls. His Conjecture is very much confirmed by the [2] Account he gives us of the finding the laſt Inſcription within that ſquare Incloſure; ſo that there ſeems to have been at this *Longovicus* a large Town, and one of thoſe Camps call'd *Caſtra ſtativa*, where the Legions lay in Quarters during the time of Peace and Quiet.

The firſt Inſcription tells us, that the Emperor *Gordian* built the *Balneum* and *Baſilica* from the Ground, *à Solo*; whereas, by the ſecond he appears to have been only the Repairer of the *Principia* and *Armamentaria*. Perhaps therefore here might be no Town, till the *Romans* thought fit to repair their old deſerted Camp at this Place, and then the Emperor might alſo build the *Bath* and Palace for the Reſidence of the *Propretor*, when in theſe Parts of *Britain*; the Word *Baſilica* importing both a Palace, and an Edifice for hearing of Cauſes, and tranſacting all publick Affairs. As this eminent Building was erected by the Emperor's Command, it is an undeniable Argument of the Splendor of this Town, as are the great Heaps of Rubbiſh, and Ruines, where this

[1] *Phil. Tranſ.* N° 266. p. 658. [2] *Phil. Tranſ.* N° 354.

this Inſcription was found, of its Largeneſs and Extent

The ſecond equally puts the being of the *Caſtrum ſtativum* out of diſpute, when it acquaints us with the Rebuilding of the *Armamentaria* and *Principia* there, that is the *Arcenal* and *Quarters* either of the Legionary Soldier, that were call'd the *Principes*, or the place where the Eagles and other military Enſigns were kept. It is probable they did not belong to one particular Legion, but to ſeveral, as they had occaſion to be employ'd here; [1] tho the *Legio ſexta Victrix* ſeems to have the beſt Title to them, as being conſtantly quarter'd in the North; whereas, the [2] *Legio Secunda*, and [3] *Viceſima* were generally garriſon'd, the firſt at *Caerleon* in *Wales* and *Richborrow* in *Kent*, and the other at and about *Cheſter*; ſo that the [4] Monuments they have left in the North were erected by them, when the Wars, and other Works, as particularly the *Wall*, carry'd croſs the Iſland, call'd them thither; which being finiſh'd, they returned home to their more Southern Quarters, and continu'd in them till commanded Abroad upon new Services. I will not pretend to determin when theſe *Armamentaria* and *Principia* firſt fell to ruin; perhaps it might be when *Hadrian*, *Lollius Urbicus* and *Severus* had carried their Conqueſts farther into the Enemy's Country, and having built thoſe famous *Walls*, the Relicks of which we ſtill ſee in the Shire of *Sterling* in *Scotland*, and in *Northamberland* and *Cumberland* in *England*, that this Camp might be thought uſeleſs, the *Roman* Forces being drawn nearer to, and quarter'd upon the Frontiers; and ſo this Fortreſs abandoned and ſuffer'd to fall into decay, as the Word *conlapſa* implies: and not that it was

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[1] *Ptol. Leg.* VI. *Niceph. Ebor locat.* [2] *Anton. Itin.* XII. *Not Imp.* p. 161. [3] *Anton. Itin.* II. [4] *Camd.* p. 835, 920. *Phil. Tranſ.* N° 269

was deſtroy'd by any Fire, War, or other Enemy than Age and Neglect.

Tho' the Word *conlapſa* is wrote here with an *N*, there can be no doubt but the Pronunciation of it was as we uſually find it ſpelt, *collapſa*; a certain Argument of the Letter *N*'s being ſilent in the middle of a Word, before two Conſonants, eſpecially NS, and NT, when the T was pronounced like an S. To omit what [1] *Quintilian* ſays to this purpoſe, it is confirm'd by the Abſence of that Letter in numberleſs Inſcriptions in *Gruter*, *Reineſius*, *&c.* and no wonder, ſince the Workmen in thoſe Days, as well as ours, uſually wrote as they ſpoke their Words. I ſhall not trouble you with Quotations of any of them to this end, but as a Proof of what I ſay, only aſſure you from ocular Inſpection and a moſt accurate Examination, that there is no tranſverſe Line over the Letters ES belonging to the Word FABRICESIS in the Inſcription of IVL. VITALI at *Bath*, whatever has been affirm'd to the contrary, but that the Letter N is totaly omitted there. You will alſo pardon my Endeavours, before I leave this Subject, to explain a ſhort Inſcription belonging to ſome of our Countrymen, tho' found at *Amerbach* in *Germany* [2], ſince it will be a new Proof of the foregoing Aſſertion.

III.

NYMPHIS ◆	*Nymphis.*
N◆BRITTON	*Numerus Brittonum*
TRIPVTIEN	*Triputienſis*, or ——*enus*
SVB CVRA ◆	*Sub cura*
M◆ VLPI	*Marci Ulpii*
MALCHI◆	*Malchi*
▷LEG XXII	*Centurionis Leg.* 22.
PR◆P◆F◆	*Primigeniæ, Piæ, Felicis.*

There

[1] *Quintil. Inſtit.* Lib. I. c. 7.

[2] *Gruter.* p. XCIII.

There is no Difficulty but in the Word TRIPVTIEN, and that will preſently vaniſh if you inſert the Letter N, and read it TRIPVNT, *i. e. Tripontienus* or *Tripontienſis*, the Mutation of the O and V being ſo frequent, that no body is ignorant of it. This will bring you to *Tripontium* [1] or *Dowbridge* in *Northamptonſhire*; tho' that excellent Antiquary Dr. *Battely* [2], in his *Antiquitates Rutupinæ*, would read it RIPVTIEN, and fix'd the Place whence this *Numerus* took its Appellation at *Richburrow* in *Kent*.

But to return where we left the Camp at *Longovicus*, it will be as difficult to aſſign a Reaſon for its being repaired, as it was for its being deſerted; unleſs that the *Proprætors* might judge it adviſable about the Time of *Gordian* III. to fix their Reſidence there, and conſequently refortify the old Camp for their State and Security. And that it was not refortify'd upon any ſudden Emergency, but for Time and Duration, is evident both from the ſtrong Stone-Works that encompaſs'd it, and a Body of Forces lying here, even at the Expiration of the *Roman* Empire and Authority in this Iſland, which from its Continuance in the ſame Station, had got the Name of the *Longovicarii* [3].

The Perſon that under the Emperor gave Direction for theſe Repairs, was *Mæcilius Fuſcus*: As *Mæcilius* is a Diminutive of *Mæcius*, it is not unlikely that he was the Son of *Mæcius Fuſcus*, who was Conſul with *Turpilius Dexter*, *A. D.* 225. in the Reign of *Alexander Severus*: By this Inſcription it appears that this *Mæcilius* was the Emperor *Gordian*'s *Lieutenant* here and *Proprætor*; For tho' in *Phil. Tranſact.* N° 354, by the Inadvertency of the *Engraver*, we read only PR. inſtead of PR. PR; it is right in the Original, and in the Tran-

[1] *Antonin. Itin.* VI. [2] p. 21. [3] *Notit. Imp.* fol. 176. b.

ſcript ſent up by Dr. *Hunter*, and accordingly in *pag.* 826. the Fault is amended. And as the Name of *Fuſcus* ſtands in the ſame Place in the ſecond as that of *Lucilianus* does in the firſt, and with the ſame Adjuncts both before and after, we may fairly conclude he was either his Predeceſſor or Succeſſor, but which, it is impoſſible to determin.

And here, perhaps, it may not be amiſs to remark, we never meet with a *Legatus Auguſtalis* in any Inſcription in this Iſland, without the joint Title of *Proprætor*; and [1] *Tacitus* himſelf either makes them the ſame Office, or at leaſt unites them in the ſame Perſon, when he tells us, *In Britanniâ P. Oſtorium Proprætorem turbidæ res excepere*; and having preſently after related the manner of the Fight with the *Iceni*, ſtiles him *Legatus*, *Quâ pugnâ filius Legati, M. Oſtorius, ſervati civis decus meruit* [2]; and a little after he gives both the ſame Titles to *A. Didius* the Succeſſor of *Oſtorius*.

We are indebted therefore to theſe two Monuments, not only for the Account they have preſerved of the *Roman* Arms and Magnificence at *Longovicus*, but for the indiſputable Records of the Names of two *Legates* and *Proprætors* of *Britain*, that would otherwiſe have been buried in Oblivion, *viz.* *Cneius Lucilianus* and *Macilius Fuſcus*: For from *Virius Lupus* (who was *Proprætor* and *Legate* here about the Year 208, under *Severus*, and juſt before that Emperor's coming into this Iſland repaired a Bath burnt down at *Lavatræ*, or *Bowes* [3], in *Yorkſhire*) we have no where extant the Name of one of thoſe Officers, till we come to *Nonnius Philippus*, whom I take to have ſucceeded the laſt of theſe; the [4] Stone which was found at *Old Carliſle* in

[1] *Tac. Lib.* Ann. xii. c. 32. [2] Ibid. c. 39. [3] *Camd.* p. 762. Edit. 1695. [4] *Camd. Britan.* p. 830.

in *Cumberland*, and has preſerv'd his Memory, ſetting forth that he was *Legate* and *Proprætor* when *Atticus* and *Prætextatus* were *Conſuls*, which was *A. D.* 242. the very Year that our *Gordian* went upon his *Perſian* Expedition, from which he never return'd. And as that Emperor left *Nonnius Philippus* in that Poſt, when he march'd into the Eaſt, where he was murder'd about two Years after, it is highly probable that he was the laſt *Proprætor* of his appointing, and conſequently, that *Mæcilius Fuſcus* was his Predeceſſor, and the Repairs begun at *Longovicus* before the Year 243 [1]. I would not have troubled you with this Inſcription, but that it is faultily tranſcribed in *Camden*, and that I ſhall have occaſion by-and-by to refer to it again, upon a material Point, which therefore I hope will plead my Pardon.

IV.

I. O. M.

PRO. SALVTE. IMPERATORIS
M. ANTONI. GORDIANI. P. F.
INVICTI. AVG. ET. SABINAE. FVR
IE. TRANQVILE. CONIVGI. EIVS. TO
TAQVE. DOMV. DIVIN. EORVM. A
LA. AVG. GORDIA. OB VIRTVTEM
APPELLAT. POSVIT. CVI. PRAEEST
AIMILIVS. CRISPINVS. PREF
EQQ. NATVS. IN. PRO. AFRICA DE
TVSDRO. SVB. CVR. NONNII. PHI
LIPPI. LEG. AVG. PROPRETO.
ATTICO. ET. PRETEXTATO COSS.

[1] *Philoſ. Tranſact.* N° 354. p. 702.

The Perſon who had the Care of theſe Repairs both in Town and Camp, was *Marcus Aurelius Quirinus, Præfect* or *Commander* of a Company of Foot; another Argument for the Propiætors *Lucilianus* and *Fuſcus* ſucceeding immediately one the other, he ſerving in the ſame Poſt under both. I muſt obſerve however, that altho' the two firſt Inſcriptions have been cut very near the ſame time, and by the ſame Hand, as appears by the Form of the Letters, and Manner of the Abbreviations in each of them, yet the Office that this *Quirinus* bore is ſomething differently expreſs'd in the firſt from what it is in the ſecond, if they have been accurately tranſcribed; the Firſt ſhewing, after *QVIRINO* the Letters PRE. CH. I. LG. R, which, before I had ſeen the Latter, I was induced to read *Præfecto Cohortis primæ Longovicariorum*, the [1] *Notitia Imperii* placing the *Præfectus numeri Longovicariorum Longovico*. That *Numerus* and *Cohors* were the ſame thing, [2] *Pancirollus*, in his Notes upon that Book, quotes St. *Chryſoſtome* to prove, and ſome others, *Cohors erat qui vocatur Numerus*; but I rather take it to be an indefinite Number of Men, which might comprize ſeveral Companies, independent of any Legion. [3] *Vegetius*, ſpeaking of the *Legati Imperatoris*, ſays, *in quorum locum nunc illuſtres viros conſtat Magiſtros Militum ſubſtitutos, à quibus non tantum binæ Legiones, ſed plures Numeri gubernantur*; by which it is plain, the *Numeri* were no *Legionary Cohorts*. Neither was the Name ſo modern as from the *Notitia Imperii* and *Chryſoſtome* it might appear to be; for we meet with a [4] *Numerus Britonum* upon an Altar found in *Tranſylvania*, dedicated to the *Nymphs*, when the Emperor *Commodus* and *Glabrio* were Conſuls, *A. D.* 186. And [5] another *Numerus* upon an Altar erected to *Hercules* for the Proſperity of

[1] fol. 166. b [2] fol. 161. b [3] Lib. II. c. 9. [4] *Gruter.* p. 94. 2. [5] id. 46. 9.

of *Septimius Severus*, when *Lateranus* and *Rufinus* were Conſuls, *A. D.* 197. But after I had review'd the Letters at the end of the ſecond Inſcription, which are plainly tranſcribed PR. CoH. I. L. GOR. I could read them no otherwiſe than *Præfecto Cohortis primæ Legionis Gordianæ. Gordian* III. was ſo beloved of the Soldiery, that ſeveral Legions complimented him by honouring themſelves with his Name, as the [1] *Legio tertia Italica*, which took the Addition of *Gordiana*; and the [2] *Legio decima gemina*, and [3] *Decima tertia gemina* did both give themſelves the ſame Appellation. But which of the Legions quartered in this Iſland ſo ſtiled itſelf is not determin'd by this Inſcription or any other that I know of. However, as the *Legio ſexta Victrix* was all along quarter'd in the Northern parts of this Kingdom (as I obſerved before) where theſe Inſcriptions were erected, I make no doubt but it was that which call'd it ſelf *Gordiana*, tho' the numeral Diſtinction of VI is omitted, only perhaps for want of Room on the Stone. We find by ſeveral Inſcriptions in *Camden*, that there was an *Ala* in thoſe Parts which prided it ſelf upon its Valour, and was therefore call'd the *Ala Auguſta*; of the many Memorials it has left us of its Title, I ſhall only mention [4] one found at *Old Carliſle*, and which is the ancienteſt of them all, by any certainty of Date.

I. O. M.
AL. AVG. O3
...RTVT. APPEL. CVI
PRAEEST. TIB. CL. TIB. F. P.
LING··N IVSTINVS.
PRAEF. FVSCIANO.
II. SILANO. II. COS.

that

[1] *Velſ. Monum. Auguſtæ Vindel.* p. 431. [2] *Grut.* p. 80. [3] *Gruter.* p. 433. 1. [4] *Camd.* p. 827.

that is,

Jovi Optimo Maximo, Ala Auguſta ob Virtutem appellata, cui præeſt Tiberius Claudius Tiberii filius, provinciâ Lingonenſi, Juſtinus præfectus, Fuſciano ſecundò, Silano ſecundò Conſulibus.

This Altar was dedicated when *Fuſcianus* and *Silanus* were the ſecond time *Conſuls*, that is, in the Year 188. under the Reign of *Commodus*, and Fifty Years before our *Gordian* came to the Empire. At the ſame place was alſo diſcover'd the Fourth Inſcription by me quoted, where we find this ſame *Ala Auguſta* ſtiling itſelf alſo *Gordiana*; from whence I think it is not a little probable that the Legion to which this Wing appertain'd was the *Legio Gordiana* mention'd in the Inſcriptions found at *Langcheſter*; and that Legion to have been the *Legio ſexta Victrix*, from the long Continuation of this *Ala Auguſta* in theſe Northern parts of the Nation, the conſtant Quarters of that Legion.

July 10.
1718.